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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Marcos Vaca,

Plaintiff,

v.

Eartha K. Washington, et al.,

Defendants.

No. CV 22-00808-PHX-JAT (CDB)

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

On May 11, 2022, Plaintiff Marcos Vaca, who is confined in a Maricopa County Jail, filed a pro se civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and a Motion for Appointment of Counsel. In a May 24, 2022 Order, the Court gave Plaintiff 30 days to either pay the filing and administrative fees or file an in forma pauperis application. On June 8, 2022, Plaintiff filed an Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (Doc. 5). Because it appears that Plaintiff has at least “three strikes” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), the Court will permit Plaintiff an opportunity to show cause why the dismissals of his prior lawsuits should not prevent him from proceeding in forma pauperis in this action.

I. “Three Strikes Provision” of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)

A prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil judgment in forma pauperis (“IFP”) if:

the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the

grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

“[Section] 1915(g) should be used to deny a prisoner’s *IFP* status only when, after careful evaluation of the order dismissing an action, and other relevant information, the district court determines that the action was dismissed because it was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim.” *Andrews v. King*, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005). “In some instances, the district court docket records may be sufficient to show that a prior dismissal satisfies at least one of the criteria under § 1915(g) and therefore counts as a strike.” *Id.* at 1120.

It appears that at least three of Plaintiff’s prior actions or appeals qualify as “strikes” under § 1915(g):

- (1) *Vaca v. La Paz County Sheriff’s Department*, CV 19-01369-PHX-JAT (CDB) (Sept. 24, 2019 Order dismissing first amended complaint for failure to state a claim and November 15, 2019 Judgment of dismissal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(g));
- (2) *Vaca v. La Paz County Sheriff’s Department*, CV 18-01886-PHX-JAT (CDB) (July 25, 2019 Order dismissing first amended complaint and action for failure to state a claim); and
- (3) *Vaca v. Trinity*, CV 18-02242-PHX-JAT (ESW) CV 18-02242-PHX-JAT (CDB) (May 30, 2019 Order dismissing second amended complaint and action for failure to state a claim).¹

II. Imminent Danger

A plaintiff who has three or more strikes may not bring a civil action without complete prepayment of the \$350.00 filing fee and \$52.00 administrative fee unless he is

¹ See also *Vaca v. La Paz Cty. Sheriff’s Dep’t*, CV 18-03152-PHX-JAT (CDB) (April 18, 2019 order dismissing complaint as frivolous because it was duplicative of another action pending before the Court); *Vaca v. La Paz Cty. Sheriff’s Dep’t*, CV 18-01470-PHX-JAT (CDB) (March 13, 2019 order dismissing complaint as frivolous because it was duplicative of another action pending before the Court).

1 in imminent danger of serious physical injury. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). To meet the
 2 “imminent danger” requirement, the “threat or prison condition [must be] real and
 3 proximate,” *Ciarpaglini v. Saini*, 352 F.3d 328, 330 (7th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Lewis v.*
 4 *Sullivan*, 279 F.3d 526, 531 (7th Cir. 2002)), and the allegations must be “specific or
 5 credible.” *Kinnell v. Graves*, 265 F.3d 1125, 1128 (10th Cir. 2001). “[T]he exception
 6 applies if the complaint makes a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced ‘imminent
 7 danger of serious physical injury’ at the time of filing.” *Andrews v. Cervantes*, 493 F.3d
 8 1047, 1055 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting § 1915(g)). Moreover, although a court considering a
 9 motion to proceed in forma pauperis, “should not attempt to evaluate the seriousness of a
 10 plaintiff’s claims[, . . .] it has never been the rule that courts must blindly accept a
 11 prisoner’s allegations of imminent danger.” *Taylor v. Watkins*, 623 F.3d 483, 485 (7th Cir.
 12 2010).

13 “[T]he availability of the [imminent danger] exception turns on the conditions a
 14 prisoner faced at the time the complaint was filed, not some earlier or later time.” *Andrews*,
 15 493 F.3d at 1053. Claims concerning an “imminent danger of serious physical injury”
 16 cannot be triggered solely by complaints of past abuse. *See Ashley v. Dilworth*, 147 F.3d
 17 715, 717 (8th Cir. 1998); *Luedtke v. Bertrand*, 32 F. Supp. 2d 1074, 1077 (E.D. Wis. 1999).

18 Plaintiff alleges that his First, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights were
 19 violated when he was coerced into entering a guilty plea after advising the court that his
 20 safety had been threatened, apparently at the time he committed the crime for which he
 21 was convicted. These allegations do not show that Plaintiff is currently in imminent danger
 22 of serious physical injury.

23 **III. Order to Show Cause**

24 “[O]nce a prisoner has been placed on notice of the potential disqualification under
 25 § 1915(g) . . . , the prisoner bears the ultimate burden of persuading the court that § 1915(g)
 26 does not preclude *IFP* status.” *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1120. This Order serves as notice of
 27 Plaintiff’s potential disqualification under § 1915(g). The Court will permit Plaintiff an
 28 opportunity to show cause in writing why the dismissals of his prior lawsuits and appeal

do not preclude his in forma pauperis status under § 1915(g). Plaintiff's response to this Order **shall be limited to this issue** and must be filed within **30 days** of the date this Order is filed. Alternatively, Plaintiff may submit the \$402.00 filing and administrative fees within **30 days** of the date this Order is filed.

If Plaintiff fails to timely respond to this Order or fails to persuade the Court that § 1915(g) does not preclude his in forma pauperis status, Plaintiff's Application to Proceed will be denied, and the Complaint and this action will be dismissed without prejudice pursuant to § 1915(g). If Plaintiff wishes to reassert these claims in the future, he must prepay the entire \$402.00 filing and administrative fees when he files his action.

IV. Warnings

A. Address Changes

Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this action.

B. Possible Dismissal

If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the Court).

IT IS ORDERED:

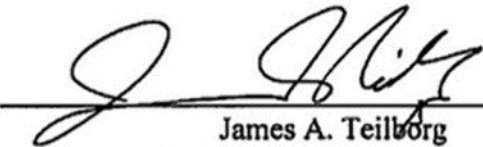
(1) Plaintiff is **ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE**, in writing, within **30 days** of the date this Order is filed, why the dismissals of his prior actions or appeals do not preclude his in forma pauperis status under § 1915(g). **Plaintiff's written response shall be limited to this issue only.**

(2) If Plaintiff fails to either pay the \$350.00 filing fee and \$52.00 administrative fee **or** file a response to this Order to Show Cause within **30 days** of the date this Order is filed, the Clerk of Court must enter a judgment of dismissal of this action without further

1 notice to Plaintiff and without prejudice to Plaintiff filing a complaint in a new case
2 accompanied by prepayment of the full \$402.00 filing and administrative fees and must
3 deny any pending unrelated motions as moot.

4 Dated this 28th day of June, 2022.

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James A. Teilborg
Senior United States District Judge